

The National Geographic Magazine

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Edmund Greene Hubbard

THE
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GARDINER GREENE HUBBARD

An Address Delivered at the Memorial Services held at the Church
of the Covenant, Washington, D. C., December 11, 1897.

By Rev. THOMAS S. HARLIN, D. D.

Our Capital city has lost its first citizen in civil life. The country and the world have lost a benefactor. Science, art, invention, discovery, the legal profession, philanthropy, broad-minded and generous culture, intelligent and refined hospitality are distinctly impoverished. Friendship of a pure, unselfish, persistent sort will miss a noble exemplar. Family life of the ideal type will have one less illustration among us. We are all personally bereaved today, and feel it our right to mingle our sorrows even with the more intimate grief of kindred, as we gather here to pay our last tribute of respect, reverence, and love.

Gardiner Greene Hubbard was descended from an educated and gentle ancestry on both sides for many generations. Physically, mentally, and morally his heredity, and so his personal nature, were of the best. He was born in Boston August 25, 1822. His father, Samuel, an alumnus of Yale and a doctor of laws from Yale, Dartmouth, and Harvard, was an accomplished lawyer, and during his last years a member of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. His grandfather, William, was a successful merchant. Back of this the family is English, its first representative in America being William Hubbard, a graduate of Harvard in 1642; pastor for 38 years at Ipswich, Mass., and historian of New England. His mother, Mary, was the daughter of Gardiner Greene, of Boston, one of the most prosperous and eminent men of his day.

After careful preparation at the then, as now, excellent Boston schools, Mr Hubbard took a full course at Dartmouth in the class of 1841, and at once entered upon the study of law at Cambridge.

Admitted to the bar in 1843, he entered the office of Benjamin R. Curtis and remained with that eminent firm until its head came to this city to take his seat upon the Supreme Bench of the United States. For twenty years he practised his profession in Boston and for five years longer in this capital, to which he was drawn by considerations of health and by our salubrious climate. It is so long since Mr Hubbard laid down his profession (almost twenty years) and he has since become so eminent in so many other activities that his real greatness as a lawyer has become obscured; but he was thorough in this as in all else. He was associated with Webster and other great men in many notable cases. Both Dartmouth College and Columbian University gave him a doctorate of laws. Had he devoted himself all life's close to his first pursuit he would have made and held a place among the leaders of the American bar.

Mr Hubbard very early evinced the far-sighted enterprise and the broad and active public spirit that characterized him to the last. Fixing his residence in Cambridge, he threw himself at once into all its municipal interests. He became president of the company that built the first street railroad in this country, outside of New York city—that, namely, between Cambridge and Boston. He was for some ten years a member of the State Board of Education of Massachusetts. In 1860 he was led by the result of serious sickness in one of his own children to carefully investigate the possibility of teaching deaf mutes to speak. The idea had originated in Germany and been successfully applied in a few cases; but it remained for Mr Hubbard to make this, like several other things lying dormant or inefficient, widely or universally available. Convinced by personal study of what might be accomplished, and with an object-lesson before him in his own household, he gathered a half dozen pupils, employed a teacher, and opened a school in Chelmsford, near Boston, to which he was a most generous contributor for several years. Meanwhile he applied to the legislature for a charter only to be met with doubts, and discouraged as a visionary. But he persevered; took the pupils of his school, and even his own little daughter, before a legislative committee to demonstrate his success; and finally secured the founding of the Clarke school at Northampton, the best of its kind in the world, which he organized, of whose board of trustees he was the first president and a member till his death, and which, in telegraphing its condolence, says it "recognizes an immeasurable loss." In this great achievement Mr Hubbard opened the benefits and delights of language and of association, on practically equal terms with their fellowmen to a multitude

that had hitherto been doomed to live apart and to miss many of life's sweetest joys. His keen interest in this work never lagged, and he has for many years been first vice-president of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf. This alone would entitle him to be called a benefactor of mankind.

These services, together with his high standing as a lawyer, and his very efficient labors as a commissioner from Massachusetts to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, had given Mr Hubbard a national reputation; and in 1876 President Grant appointed him chairman of a special commission to investigate the entire question of railway mail transportation. His work here was characteristically thorough, and is to be chiefly credited with the present excellent condition of that important branch of the public service. From that time distinguished political preferments have been repeatedly offered him; but though the compliment was fully appreciated, the offer was always declined, since he believed independence of action to be best, both for himself and for the causes that he loved, and aimed to promote. During his residence of nearly a quarter of a century at this Capital he has been the trusted friend and counsellor of Presidents and statesmen, and has exercised a strong, if indirect, influence upon national and international affairs. He was a wise and staunch friend of arbitration. He believed that the Government should use its post-offices as telegraph stations. He was vitally interested in the free library of this city. He had long urged what is just now happily coming anew to the front, the establishment here of a true national university upon the lines drawn by Washington. He was an active and efficient trustee of the Columbian University. He cherished the keenest interest in his Alma Mater; was president of her Alumni Association in this city, and provided a lectureship at the college which is filled by his close and cherished friend, ex-Senator Dawes. President Tucker says: "The college honors the memory which has become a part of its lasting possessions." He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and eminently fitted to be, for he was committed mind and heart and soul to "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

And so, while not himself a specialist in science, Mr Hubbard became a promoter of science, and in a remarkable degree a friend of scientists. He felt a hearty and honest pride in our city's leading position as a scientific center in this country. Every earnest student of science was sure of his sympathy and encouragement. Nowhere outside of his own household will he be more missed than in the goodly scientific fellowship here, as nowhere has he been more honored and beloved. It was this fondness, probably,

that led him to cast such a wealth of thought and labor into the National Geographic Society, the beloved child of his old age. He carried it daily upon his heart. He planned for it constantly. He was never too busy or too weary to consult and act for its welfare. He had willing and efficient helpers; but no one will be more quick than they to say that the President made it what it was, easily the leading organization of its kind in the United States. The estimation in which he was held among the scientific men of the National Capital is shown by the fact that he was thrice elected President of the Joint Commission of the Scientific Societies of Washington, and held that honorable position from the formal organization of the Commission in 1895 until his death.

But, if not a technical scientist, Mr Hubbard's intense sympathy with science was supplemented by a wide and far from inaccurate knowledge. He was a close student of the electric, or magnetic, telegraph, and the late president of the Western Union Company said he had done more than any other man to make the service of that great corporation popularly available. His capacities in such directions were widely recognized, and for many years he was first vice-president of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers. One of his last labors was filling the semi-scientific position of Commissioner of Awards at the Tennessee Exposition. At the cost of immense care and very wide and protracted correspondence he formed his jury of fifty experts, and then spent three busy weeks in Nashville in directing and supervising their labors. So highly was his work appreciated that when death came there lay upon his desk an invitation to do the same thing next year at Omaha.

It was this scientific leaning, combined with a fine commercial talent and matured business judgment, that enabled him to render to the telephone that inestimable service by which, perhaps, he will be most widely known and longest remembered. In no sense its inventor, Mr Hubbard's unflinching faith in its possibilities fitted him to take this product of the splendid genius of his son-in-law, Professor Bell, and make it practically available and commercially profitable. When the invention—one of the greatest of the century—was to all intents and purposes complete, it had brought with it an enormous task. "A new art was to be taught to the world, a new industry created, business and social methods revolutionized." Mr Hubbard was the man for the hour. "It does speak," cried Sir William Thomson; and Mr Hubbard added, "I will make the world hear it." He did. What men thought a toy he showed to be a machine of price-

less value. He brought it into hourly use in this country, in England, on the continent of Europe, organizing the International, Oriental, and other companies, until, in less than a quarter of a century, it is conveying thought in every civilized language, and has become, more quickly than any other invention of history, a necessity of daily life and an untold blessing to mankind.

But this man of tireless energy and exhaustless capacity for varied enterprises does not diminish upon a closer view. He recognized his obligations as a citizen of this Capital, and met them promptly and well. He was governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the District of Columbia. It was represented to him that the city should be made interesting and attractive by preserving some of its most notable historic houses, and suitably marking its historic sites. Instantly his mind assented and his heart was enlisted. He gave himself with ardor to the forming of the "Memorial Association of the District of Columbia," and it is largely through his efforts and influence that the Congress has purchased the house in which Mr Lincoln died and set it apart as a perpetual shrine of patriotic pilgrimage. He dispensed a generous and refined hospitality, not only or chiefly for his own pleasure—though he keenly enjoyed good society—but also because he recognized the duty of a suitable welcome to the city's and the nation's guests. It is many years since any man of distinction for real merits or valuable services has come to Washington without finding himself seated at Mr Hubbard's table, and among guests whom it was a pleasure and an honor to meet. He read the best books; and, while evincing no special talent as a writer, he had a fine literary taste and was a judicious and kindly critic. He had a passion for art, especially for etchings and engravings, in knowledge and appreciation of which he was a rare expert, and his collection is one of the finest in this country. Seldom was he seen to better advantage than when showing these treasures to some appreciative friend, when his fine face would beam with pleasure and his deep eye scan afresh every detail of beauty that he knew and loved so well.

Mr Hubbard was a man of marked purity of life, to whom a stain of any sort seemed utterly foreign. No one would have ventured upon coarseness of word or act in his presence. He was intensely conscientious. He was unselfish, willing to accept the efficient result of his labors, and let others get the praise. He could not be roused to resentment, and was often silent when friends thought he should speak and claim his rights. He served his fellowmen not only in the great ways already noted, but with unstinted gifts of thought and sympathy, and, if need be, of

money, in quiet, unmentioned ministries; and he served them also with what is by no means easiest to give—steadfast friendship. The number is very large of young men, and men not so young, whom Mr Hubbard drew to him and who regarded him as more than friend—as almost father. This single fact is one of the finest tributes possible to the bounty and strength of his character. His family life may hardly be mentioned here; but it is no intrusion to name what all who entered his beautiful home witnessed—a chivalrous, conjugal devotion and a tender love for children and grandchildren, most delightful to see, and that have now become sacred and blessed memories.

Mr Hubbard's love for this church was intense and unflinching. During the second year of its existence he succeeded Mr Justice Strong as president of its board of trustees and still held the office at his death. He served upon its building committee and builded his best thought and devotion into its walls. He planned and labored to have it minister to all that is high and pure and elevating for the community; and one of his latest wishes was that this fine organ should be used freely to give pleasure to the music-lovers of the city. Of his innermost religious experiences we may not speak too freely, for he himself was reticent about them. He confessed Christ in his early manhood in Boston under the ministry of the celebrated and godly Dr Edward N. Kirk, and later removed his church membership to Cambridge, whence he never brought it to this city. He was not clear about some points of metaphysical theology, and was too conscientious to do what would seem to commit him to anything that he did not fully believe. He was reverent, devout, sincere, striving each day to shape his life on the plan of fidelity to his noblest ideals, to man and to God.

It is a unique life that has thus been led among us and that has now, amid universal grief, though as one has said with "exultation" in what it has been and has accomplished, sunk peacefully and gently to its close. One of the most competent judges writes: "When I say that I regarded him as the most useful citizen of Washington, I cannot say more of any man." What high and noble phase of the life of our city is not the poorer for his going, but also the richer for his having lived among us? What that is purest, truest, sweetest, most broad-minded, most generous-hearted, did he not illustrate and adorn? Man of faith and of action, scholar, lover of art, patriot, cosmopolitan, true friend, tender husband and father, who darest always live with thy face to the sun-rising! "Good night; and flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

GARDNER GREENE HIBBARD

Memorial Meeting, held in the City of Washington, January 22, 1898,
Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, L. L. D., President of the
National Geographic Society presiding

ADDRESSES

Introduced by remarks by President A. Graham Bell

1. Address by Dr. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon-General, U. S. A.,
Acting-President of the Joint Commission of Geographic Soci-
eties of Washington, on behalf of the Joint Commission and
its Scientific Sections.
2. Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in
introducing Dr. James Watson L. Wilson.
3. Honorable William L. Wilson, President of Washington and Lee
University, as Postmaster General, a delegate and Member of
the Executive Commission of the Board of Regents of the Uni-
versity of the District of Columbia, on behalf of the Smithsonian Institution.
4. Mrs. Anna C. A. Allen, U. S. D., Vice-President of the American
Association in Charge of the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf
and Principal of the Clarke School, Northampton, Mass., on
behalf of the American Association for the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf.
5. Dr. H. J. Watson, President of Georgetown University, on behalf
of that University.
6. Dr. Mervyn Benjamin E. Latham of the Society of Colonial Wars
on behalf of that Society.
7. Dr. Samuel J. May, Jr., President of the Johns Hopkins University, on
behalf of Greene Hall, now used as a Hospital.
8. Major John W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of American Eth-
nology, Assistant Secretary of Science, and Director of the U. S.
Geological Survey, on behalf of the National Science.
9. Honorable A. J. Spafford, Assistant Librarian of the Congress-
ional Library, Vice-President of the Commission of History, Sci-
ence, on behalf of the Commission on Historical Science.
10. Honorable John W. Ross, Chairman of the Board of Commis-
sioners of the District of Columbia, on behalf of the District.
11. General A. W. Greaves, Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. Army,
Secretary and Librarian of the National Geographic Society, on
behalf of that Society.

history of the founding of the National Geographic Society, and that I should be made also a memorial meeting to himself.

In behalf of the National Geographic Society I desire to extend a very cordial welcome to the representatives of a better world, and to those who are present with us on this occasion, and to the their presence.

Of the many letters of regret that have been received from gentlemen unable to attend, I have read but one. This letter is from the Executive Member, dated January 21, 1898. It is as follows:

"My Dear Sir: I have to regret that I cannot be present to attend the anniversary meeting on account of the late hour of the meeting, to be held at the headquarters of the National Geographic Society, at the first congregation of the Society on evening."

"I am, however, expressing my sincere regret at the inability to be present, and I am sure, as he would have been, very glad to join with Mr. Hubbard in paying tribute to the high character and successful management of the Society."

Signed,

JOHN AUGUSTUS HUBBARD

Secretary to the Executive

A large number of telegrams have also been received, but I shall read only the following, which come from the Honorable Andrew D. White, President of the University of Wisconsin, and the Honorable

"I have never been fortunate enough to meet Mr. Hubbard, a faithful friend of patriotic cause, devoted public servant."

Signed,

ANDREW D. WHITE

It will not be my place to speak to take advantage of the interest and the work of Mr. Hubbard in connection with the National Geographic Society, as that work has been by now far more completely known to the country. Mr. Hubbard's heart has for many years been especially given over to the Geographic Society.

His last thoughts were of this Society and of its increasing, its growth in a venerable old foundation. So precious was it to him that this Society was to him his friend & trusted friend, and he to it.

body to the original

Mr. H. H. H. was a man of large views. I know of no man

so we I fitted to occupy the post on to which he was elected in this city and which he estimated above every other honor of his life, the post of President of the Joint Convention of the Society of Ministers of Washington. His views were not confined to narrow horizons. Without making any claim to be a specialist in science he was, he had an exceedingly clear conception of the relation of the sciences one to another, and he was therefore admirably fitted to be the president of such an organization as the Joint Convention. We are very particularly delighted with the National Geographic Society feel that our friend and teacher has been taken from us, and I know that in our day a Councilman's similar feeling is expressed. I am glad to hear that George A. B. of the Surge-General of the United States Army is now Acting President of the National Convention of the Society of Ministers of Washington, to which he is on the staff of that body.

Suppose someone told you that you have to go to pay a brief tribute to this country of my dearest friend and have none other than the great commander of the Soviet Air Force of Moscow Region, the Commander of the Order

Mr. Hu's first work consisted in reading of the great characters of the past while the organization was in a state of transition. He began to collect fragments of information from the literature of the powers which he had to recognize, to point out the social and other means prevailing in each country, to make comparisons. He looked upon all as an organism in which, properly handled, might occur that social results in the direction of good life, civilization or, if worse, would prove a lower ~~of~~ of between the spirit and spiritless of Washington, no longer a man to a gathering

[illegible]

in January, 1943, but he was of his death for the time, was the
, wisdom of this body. We are asked to aid experience and
skill as a presiding officer, to his practical methods of dealing
with business that are coming before the Executive Council, and
and to his own and sympathy with the objects in view. If, as we
now hope, the Joint Commission, by a natural process of evolu-

to hear Loggley has said that I would work of him as I can even when I ought and yet what can I say of him? I am not without an idea of him in everything and in every circle of his acquaintance. It was not in the nature of Mr. Howard that he should be a student of the law to be a barrister or to be a judge or to be a mere manual worker. High as was his personal regard for the law, he was not a lawyer by profession, but the associates of the Secretary of that institution and the friends of the program he wished if possible to place it forward, and at the last meeting of the Board of Loggley, the American Board of Christian Missions, of which he was a director, he was elected and he took the entire and best part of those proceedings, he presided.

So many-sided was Mr. Howard's character, so many-sided were the activities of his life that it is fitting that the tributes paid to him should come from many different points of view, but, even so, in whatever way they were paid they men and boys in the world on the whole have been helped.

I have tried to speak of him with that studied moderation which I know would be most in accordance with his wishes. I have spoken of him as a man of public spirit, as a patron of education and science and as a benefactor of his fellow-men.

I will leave to the critics of his private life only so far as to say that in his relations of his mind and father and grandfather was the influence of the army, affection and gentleness, the greatest traits of a loving companion.

A friend of his, Mr. Wilson has referred to the, I believe, the report of Mr. Howard and I will now discuss some other of his work. In 1864, the work of the Board was a quiet one. In March, 1864, Mr. Howard, through the Massachusetts Legislature, was elected for the establishment of a normal school for deaf children. The school of this country were taught by means of spelling or finger alphabet by means of the French alphabet. Many persons had suggested that oral schools like those in Germany where the deaf are seen taught to speak and to learn to read from the lips, which the deaf children in America, by some time, were a great success, and in March, 1864, Mr. Howard made the first attempt to establish a school where deaf children could be taught to speak and to understand speech by the method of the mouth without resort to signs or manual alphabet on the lips.

It is not my purpose to fully set forth his efforts in this direc-

that has resulted from these efforts. Last year there were more than 5,000 deaf children in the schools of the United States learning to speak and to read from the lips. There were over 3,500

in alphabets of the sign language. The percentage of people taught to speak since these early efforts of Mr Hubbard has gone on increasing, increasing, until we know now with absolute certainty that the time will come when there will be no, or be any deaf or dumb in this country, for all shall be taught to speak without resort to signing or the Fingerspelling language. The instructing abilities for a speech that wonderful change has been effected are largely the efforts of the Northampton, Mass., and the organization of a society to promote the teaching of speech to the deaf known as the American Society. There are three great results that were originated by the efforts of Hubbard. First, the teaching of speech to the deaf, second, lowering the age of instruction to the deaf from that of ten to seven, and third, and most important, the employment of women as teachers of the deaf. At first the female instructors were largely English, but the necessity of teaching speech to the very young would lead to the employment of women. This fact and the experience with the methods have been the secret of success in teaching speech to the deaf, and the work is now largely in the hands of women.

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf is represented here tonight by its Vice-President, Mr. Cassius A. Yale, D. D., who is also the President of the Clarke School at Northampton, and speaking for Mr Hubbard's movement of 1861. Mr Hubbard has passed away, but he has bequeathed his great work. In this work of teaching speech to the deaf there are the efforts of Mr Hubbard's friends. They are organized into a society, and they are working in all directions, making the result of which we are met. The teacher of this movement is not to be forgotten. Let us see something of his work. I introduce to you Dr. Cassius A. Yale.

Miss Yale's August and the interests of Mr Hubbard's life pass, my voice extended over a long portion of my career deeply rooted in his nature has been released in the education of the deaf. In this, as in any other department of his activity, he seemed possessed of prophetic vision. In his own field of

and he had her, before, under the care of Miss Rogers.

Miss Rogers began teaching her first, and a few months after the failure of the first attempt, to read English and Latin. Mr. Hubbard watched the work of this little school with most intense interest, for from the first the full report of the expenses it seemed clear to his mind. If it was a good thing, it would square itself in English language, though square it did not, and it would, it did just square and a square being a square of square was the place of the language of some real country. The success of the school exceeded their expectations and in 1861 an effort was made to secure its incorporation. Mr. Hubbard wrote: "Mr. Taft and myself called on the various rail roads and asked them to loan money to the legislature, to make an act of incorporation and an application was made to the legislature for an act of incorporation. To our great surprise, we told us that the fact that the legislature of Massachusetts had a gentleman in Northampton, of the name of Hubbard, who had been for the last several years, as it was called in Northampton."

— even at the time of the celebration of the offer of Mr. Clarke and the announcement of the fact that he had been elected to the office of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That part of his message was referred to a special committee of the Senate and the House, of which the Honorable John A. Briggs, of Northampton, was chairman on the part of the House. The committee, and more, were the committee and had the committee. The advocates of the high school of the fact that a school was being a school. The Massachusetts State Board of Education, of which the Honorable F. B. Sanborn was secretary, readily understood the true merit of the school and the fact of the new school. Mr. Hubbard had been a member of the school board and used his strong influence in favor of the new school. The fact of the corporation was secured and Mr. Clarke expressed his purpose to give the school a block of his real estate and property.

For the expense of the school of Miss Rogers and herself, she was one and devoted herself to her people's cause to the end of her life.

1867. Mr. Hubbard was made president of the corporation and for the first ten years of its existence gave to the school a full and complete education.

There have been years when he had no children and when he was even poorer than in other respects, but whenever he was

visit schools for the dead and when of their children and their

When later he was ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~road~~ ^{road}, the old time of his ~~former~~ ^{former} ~~interest~~ ^{interest} ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~work~~ ^{work} ~~seemed~~ ^{seemed} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ^{be} ~~over~~ ^{over} ~~him~~ ^{him}. He rejoiced in the growth and progress of the work, as a foundation of his reputation rather than as a source of a teaching class for teachers, and most of all he rejoiced in the

for the rapidly increasing number of pupils who were ~~being~~ ^{being} ~~taught~~ ^{taught} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~enter~~ ^{enter} ~~higher~~ ^{higher} ~~schools~~ ^{schools} ~~for~~ ^{for} ~~hearing~~ ^{hearing} ~~young~~ ^{young} ~~men~~ ^{men} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~women~~ ^{women}, and a purpose which studies as students study, in a world of ordinary students, becoming a part of the great world of working people.

In 1880 the American Association to Promote the Teaching

struction first led Mr Hubbard to meet and interest in a deaf-blind of the deaf. The specific objects of its organization were to

ing teachers and by disseminating information as to the methods of speech-teaching. Into Mr Hubbard's plans for this new

he gave to his own work. He was its first vice-president and

done much to put on the association the reputation which it has of its first years of work and to give to the person with which it was known as the association and all effort to organize and connect with the education of the deaf. The only person in the world - its membership, including, and continuing

and the hall, who are not yet affected by promoters of the work of the association.

The influence of these two institutions, in the furthering of which Mr Hubbard bore so active a part, the Clarke School of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf - and these must we remember be to the country and in Europe. Today one-half of all the teachers of the deaf in America are graduates of the Clarke, and over one-half the pupils in those schools are taught by graduates.

Beyond these facts the results the effect of the growth of our teaching in this country has been most remarkable to the point

on every marked occasion the influence of Mr Hubbard has

the work and the workers to understand more the loss of a worker and a friend and clear of vision, saving of what kind of benefit.

President HILLARD. Mr Hillard, as a Trustee of the Educational University, took, as we all know, a great interest in that institution and I shall ask Mr Whittaker, its President, to speak to us on this subject.

President WHITTAKER. Dr Hillard was exempt from any ordinary vocational work. The Educational University does not seem

it is able to speak with unusual emphasis from the fact that Dr Hillard was an active member of its board of trustees. His name has an honored place on other boards of like character.

at Cedar Rapids has been so situated that it has been able at a time to take advantage of his time and strength and influence. This makes it perfectly proper that Dr Hillard's educational work should be represented in a tribute from this particular institution.

was large and varied. His own education as a professional train-

and from service through a long and busy life kept him in touch with the progress of educational enterprise. His well-known name was everywhere with prominent influence both at home and abroad. His recognized standing as a patron of art and science and literature, his well-known position in the business world,

to enter directly into service.

Two sets of ideas of education mark the services of Dr Hillard to the University.

On the one hand there is a group of ideas—the comparative, practical, progressiveness. Dr Hillard always insisted upon the student in to go to the bottom of things when of the matter. For consideration was a course of study or a purchase of real estate.

were, to a, however, was simply part of the great part of progress. He was never a consistent tourist, but he was never willing to go farther than could be warranted. It was thoroughly

hatteries 1 of part of the University's property. The enterprise itself he heartily commended, but at the same time he insisted that it should not be undertaken until it was known where the means would come from to carry the enterprise to completion. His conduct illustrates, perhaps, as clearly as a trait can be illustrated the general attitude of Dr Harris's mind toward

things did not make him overly susceptible to the influence of one of the most progressive of men. His mind was not subject to even edgewise suggestion, judgment with him was as firm as the basis of wise undertaking. He never ent

any hope for an institution could no more be confined to the

more western ways fields beyond to be taken into account, and there was a heart larger even of his, answering to the largeness of his vision, he was the pessimist. It was a sad, dark day

large vision of things was clouded by death

on the other hand we have his life as manifested in the great

was a life of integrity. Fair-minded, direct, double speaking, un-

derstanding not tolerate. A keen thought he developed with great

or a clear conception of the purpose of the institution. His over-

toward those who had founded it in prayer and sacrifice. Dr

regarding as an agency for the glorification of any body of Chris-

the charter of the institution, Dr Hubbard worked indefatigably toward clearing up all doubtful questions, and finally concluded with that committee of lawyers on which he was serving, to their recognition that the corporation that such changes should be

effected a general issue and source for most of our future legislation. It was not even a question of policy with him, but a question of right. "Is it right that this should be done?" And when he himself answered yes, he could not, and he did not. "If it is right, then it is wise." And when during the last year the University had to face the painful task of determining its corporate trusteeship, it was the sense of a united body, a sense that filled the soul of Mr Hubbard, that was the source of his indignation. If a normal and unimpaired intellect and mind could

by measuring that the supreme rule of life is the rule of right

others, the presumption of honesty in the other man was always emphasized by him. Clear proof had to be given that his confidence was misplaced before that confidence was withdrawn. His own word meant his honor pledged, and he was proud that the word of the other man meant the other man's honor, too.

What Dr Hubbard exhibited in marked degree was human sympathy. Many were not aware of this. They saw the man who had whatever success in the business and profes-

sional world had a man of worth in the community. And those who were permitted to know him were surprised and impressed by his kindness of spirit, his willingness to sacrifice himself for others, and his wonderful ability to enter into the joys and sorrows and ambitions of others. His life was a life of intimate dealing with the most varied kinds of interest. But all these claims and interests did not make him forgetful of those who needed encouragement and help. It was a revelation to those who knew him, but it was in every way characteristic of Dr Hubbard's kindly

of the University, who did not dream of expressing of his activities had been a need, only to say to him these words, "You are working too hard." A thousand illustrations of this trait could be enumerated. But the one experience leaves the whole story as clearly as a lightning-bolt, and when one had once sensed

He did not know what his heart felt was real or to be interpreted as a wrinkle in the eye that looked so kindly on the world. He had found the way to a real store of sympathy and help. In a moment, only when it was necessary, he was on his feet and on his knees, but all was done with a kind of ease that took away doubt and fear. In all his life he never saw another so untroubled a spirit. He was so frank, so was no one else, he over-estimated, he never complained. He showed his grief and his gratitude. The inner processes of all his life he gave most freely of himself, and that was his life.

It is too wonderful that I can feel that an I sincerely holds
 I am so grateful to you, because, for in that institution, as in
 the world outside, all respected here, and those who know I
 about him. The best way to get is a community effort and
 now we can be better by the influence. It is also clear, that
 we will never, no longer feel the same and I sincerely gratefully
 receive it.

44. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$ or 25 percent (one-fourth) of the area of the square is shaded.

resident here. Mr Hubbard was President of the Society of Colonial Wars. I will ask Dr Monroe, Chairman, Historian of the Society, to speak on the subject.

Dr. Alexander Guthrie became clerk and was twice Governor of the Society of Good Will in the District of Columbia, and at the time of his death his name had been selected by the committee on the committee to bear the list of the society's officers for all time.

The act of 1873, which it is my privilege to represent to you this day, is an important enactment in the history of the country, which is a history of moral equality or in a general diffusion of political service. It throws of the American nation from the time of the settlement of the western, up to the time of the settlement of the southern, a light of liberty, and it is for the object the preservation of the memory of the good soldiers whose public services made a free country, a city possible.

It is not for it to be able to put an account of the achievements to its credit. Mr. Ho should go round to a citizen to the world, for that has a ready hand to give by those who know it in more or less intimate detail. I feel my responsibility would have been begun with the

[illegible]

say a few words in regarding those present as well as absent. Mr. Hubbard then, with much solicitude and of course in a very laudable justifiable manner.

The first of our colonists to settle in the New World was William Hubbard, who sailed from London on the ship *Dragon* and arrived in Boston, October 16, 1633, and it is not known how long he remained of any circumstances and the owner of some property and estate, but not for a long period of a season of years, and in his religious views entered by the Inter-reformed and respected as a man placed just between of women in England. Two years previous John Winthrop, the younger than founded the settlement of Boston in the young colony and came William Hubbard, who and some other of other Ipswich in Suffolk, made a new colony. That new colony was one and is shown by the numerous purchases of large tracts of land that are recorded in the "Old Norfolk County Deeds." He was also a lover of learning for in 1635 he became the founder and proprietor of the Ipswich Grammar School giving one acre of ground for the site. The spot is still preserved for the Cogswell school as it is today the more or less rate of the month more than two hundred and fifty years ago by the first of the Hubbards. This early pioneer was highly appreciated by his neighbors for he was a deputy to the general court during 1638 and 1639, and held other public appointments. A man, as he is removed to Boston, and there he died in the summer of 1670 at the ripe age of seventy six. He was reported on "a very learned man, being well read in state matters, of a very noble and heroic behavior who both expended much of his estate to help on this work." Such was the ancestor through whom Mr. Hubbard sought admission to our society.

Of greater fame, perhaps, was the second William Hubbard, the fourth of the Hubbards and of his parents. He was born in Essex County, England, and came to this country with his parents. While a resident of Ipswich he attended Harvard University from that university he master's degree in 1642, in the first class that ever graduated from an American college. While in Harvard he studied medicine, but saw much else and he returned a ordained minister, becoming the pastor of the Congregational church in Ipswich, over which charge he continued until his declining years compelled his retirement in 1701. He was recognized as a scholar, a statesman and a divinity, and was active in many concerns of public interest. His historical works are

He took up records of the land grant of New England between 1620 and 1630. They are, also, "Narrative of Travels with the Indians," published in Boston in 1677, and a "History of New England," (London 1718).

[illegible]

The line of descent continues through John Blackford, who was married to Josephine in 1848, and when it finally ended settled in Iowa. There he became a banking merchant. In 1874 he married Anna Levenett, daughter of the planter of Surber, in Leavenworth.

To the career of this I am indebted in many leaves a few words must suffice. I became a lawyer under a so-called senior partner, of whom I lost in 1862 and became a successful merchant. Early in life he was chosen captain of a militia company, and in 1861 he went to England to fight against the King of the Romans. Later he returned to Boston and was chosen a delegate to the general court, also becoming a member of the governing committee.

In 1671 he was appointed deputy governor, and two years later governor of New Jersey. Meanwhile his knowledge of military matters was recognized, and from 1661 to 1673 he was major general of the Massachusetts militia. It was owing to a neglect by the governor that King Philip's war occurred, and it was largely owing to his skill and energy that the war was brought to a fortunate issue. For his services in this connection he received a pension from the Government of Massachusetts.

following to the Maryland colony, John, previously men-
 tioned, had a son, born in 1677, to whom he gave the name of
 John. This second John was graduated from Harvard in 1701,
 and became pastor of the church in Danvers, long after, in
 1735. He died in 1752, and is described as a man "of good
 natural talents greatly beloved by his flock, who desired to
 have such." In 1709 he married Miss Lane, grand daughter
 of the first husband, on her mother's side, of Samuel & Abigail

The Cambridge University Russell was a man of much energy.

George Wyllie was described by an old and honored family, and was born in Warwick, England, about 1772. He received a liberal education and resided on a substantial estate in Kent; but, upon being the cause of the Partition, he went his steward, William Lodge, with twenty pounds to purchase an estate in Hartford and on which to erect a suitable house for himself and family. Two years later he sailed for America, and at once on his arrival became an important member of the colony. He was one of the founders of the Constitution in 1789, and at the first election that was held there he was chosen one of the six magistrates of the new town, holding that office with honor and dignity. In 1791 he was chosen a member of the governor, and a year after was elevated to the higher office. Governor Wyllie was famous for his sagacious and disinterested business capacity of management, his love of order and regularity, his integrity and his high moral character. He died in Hartford in 1841.

It would be a pleasant task to turn over the suggestion of Mr. H. to the student body and to see that it has general approval to be sure. He agrees it would be of great use to put out these trees of character that were sheltered from the sun by the foliage, but time was not permitted.

It is much the same "part of a country is a nation" and everything went well." Well might Mr. H. and his party of 125 members, Assemblies, Ministers, Governors, and Governors, their families and all company, in the name of our American colonies, their were leaders of men. And of the 125 men who were with us, we say "beginning was his leader among men and I was, education, literature, and science have been advanced because of his life."

For a full list of the names of the persons, President of Johns Hopkins University was very kind to Mr. Lusk and a letter and a letter from the University of Chicago to Mr. Lusk.

resistant but may be moved forward through out an individual's life as a challenge, such as a fellow traveler, or as a friend, and I am, only to say, no free will. It is not that that each one is regarded as an individual of society in groups, but by various services, such as, or a better to own it. The goals of people are different, such as, sculptors, printers, but also, and inventors. The, the

turns: the gifts of wisdom are education, science, law, and industry.

seru + in the dust, is the gift of one's self for the benefit of others.

But he would find an every speaker more than old you gave
 to me. He would be more reverent during his residence in Washing-
 ton and, as I have been told, throughout his long life to the
 idea of the work of his work. This is of course, there is no
 contradiction as to the matter. He was a helper of the
 men. Time, money, effort, thought, suggestion
 require him a long life and the experience of a scientific career
 were all to serve of anyone who knew of them. All classes of

preacher, the artist, the writer, the investigator, the arbitrator,
 and the statesman found him a for comfort and never went
 easily away. Men of sense trusted his good sense, men of

poet. At a time everything was for others. He was a simple man
 at heart, and, as a matter of fact, he was a man with their share of
 the world.

He was a man of

In the city of the world it was natural that a man of such
 breadth of such vision should be in order to be a part of each
 and every thing that should be most known as the founder

one who has spent a winter in the city and a best of all to you
 who are here now.

In the world at large he was regarded as an original promoter
 of that great making of a nation which in twenty years has not
 only revolutionized the principles by which speech can be heard

every country where one can find a man. To those who knew

him for a long time there are others. I know the speaker, who came
 here to a meeting for years of his life, and never heard
 him speak of his work or a look to his success. He never met
 him when he was not alone to go into a case, to render
 a service, to encourage and to remove prejudices, or to find
 the right man. These seemed to be his occupations not of his

and I know that most potent of all has been his devotion, as you have already been told, from an early period of his life, to the welfare of the deaf. He was one of the first to believe that every child he taught it to speak would be a blessing to the world, and he has transferred all from the old plan of book to book, of first

as I say. On manifold subjects I have found him precise, I know not whether in more remarkable, the range of his activity or the depth of his knowledge. The past century of Louis Keller, now a rare find that he had acquired it as a treatise on book he was reading; now the tangled hospital; now the memory of Abraham Lincoln, or the story of Napoleon Bonaparte, of Henry, Melville, or Napoleon. Now the presentation of information and intercourse and the prevention of war, now the mind of the American people, the possible establishment of a National University. Now the award to be bestowed upon exhibitors as at the International Exposition now and again the support of the Smithsonian Institution, the Geological Survey and every scientific bureau supported by the Government.

The grace of a good ancestry, of a liberal education, and of a wife's presence was his. He was a man of a home where the refinement and affection of a devoted wife and a mother were supreme, and he had a life and character of his own. His heart craved sympathy. He must keep in touch with those whom he trusted. By speech, by print, by mail, he was everywhere. Few men valued friendship as he valued it, and the work that he required he required with not so easy.

His station would not have increased the distance of

and his surprises. He was that friend, considerate, long for, and strong, versatile and suggester, that we who have known him well now on the venerable and devoted because he was the father of his followers.

President Rice. Mr. Hubbard has a great interest in the advancement of science in America and to the foundation of an independent school of research for the use of scientific men on this continent and I shall call upon Major J. W. Powell, Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Associate Editor of Science, or the Director of our United States Geological Survey to speak on behalf of the General Science.

Major Powell. There is an age of specimens, literary. The daily papers serve a daily purpose, but when the day is gone the paper is gone. A hundred and twenty-four hours after

is a issue of the daily paper in every house in America, and the

ter of authority the magazine has become a forum in which pub-

press has become the mighty organ of current events business

thought as literature and science. The daily paper re-

Not only the magazine as the organ of literature and consid-

ment in literature

In the year the new organ for the correlation of scientific
research has opened its doors. The heat, light, electricity, magnetism

which is the most alert, the most sensitive, of which the earth is
a member, the most skilful way through the universe by an

our sphere—and cooperate with the electric agencies that are

their master of all, cooperate with living vegetable forms in

and system of cooperation between the human and the animal

research, to every other man who studies the ways of nature,
for the solution of the problems connected with every

all of the knowledge of particulars in every body, and those observed by one man, but not by two observed by others before the induction is complete. These induction may enter the field for the final penetration of the external universe in a hierarchy of real concepts representing the hierarchy of the universe itself and universals of shall be reproduced in every induction.

Many men must work together to operate a railroad across the continent, but when reconstructing, want boats of this material on they can never find. All the men of the world would carry the freight from San Francisco to New York which can't be transported by a railroad. Cooperation in scientific work is equally necessary. The problems of the universe are to be solved, and they cannot be without the organized labor of research. I expect men to accomplish this labor will not cooperate in the expecting men to pull or the weight of the problem and carry it on.

as far as transporters

By what agency can the men engaged in scientific research cooperate in the solution of the problems of the universe? So and the men will solve these problems when they cooperate, for all problems can be solved after they are stated. The man may be an agnostic, but all men are not agnostic for all to know while much of the universe is unknown the universe is not unknowable. The universe is unknowable only to the man who would try to carry it in a sack on his own shoulder.

There is a group of men engaged in research in America which is but an unusual part of the world's scientific men. In 1882 two men, Charles D. Greene and David A. Alexander (1884-1885), sought to increase the organization of the American army and put it in cooperation with the world's scientific men, for this purpose they essayed to organize a magazine or journal of science. They asked to the President Lincoln, of the day and

James Scribner of Harvard. Mr Scribner was the editor and the journal was launched on the sea of publication.

The journal was specialized in four departments. First, there was general comment on public affairs relating to the institutions of research in America; second, its volumes were open to the discussion of scientific subjects by the leaders of thought; third, it was a medium for the announcement of discoveries;

to it, it contained in part a record of what men and institutions were doing in America; and, still, it contained a summary of the scientific progress of the world. In these five departments the two volumes of the first year could read a well digested summary of the current scene for thought and accomplishment in American and foreign natural science and the world. This journal was called

men in the different departments of research employed in the work. It inaugurated the new era in American History

a year for conference as the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Academy; but in the

ambitious proportions, so that in subsequent meetings of work-

spring. In existence many more organizations, and the meetings of scientific men were multiplied and more numerous after the

steps added in the act of publication. In the last of

in the verge of research was that of delight in controversy

ly relegated to the periphery of men's lives and the real workers returned to corporate encouragement and assist.

Since 1883 the journal has passed through many vicissitudes, and many experiments have been made with it in order that it might secure the self-supporting and many efforts have been made to secure an enlarged circulation, and to direct the volume of publica-

for a favorable publication in this field. It has traced the founders of the journal, led by Mr. Hillman, contributors to the organization of scientific research. In later years I have the honor

wherein there was failure and wherein there was success. Mr.

which came and prolonged thought. It was accepted not as a business enterprise, not as a contribution to science, and for the purpose of procuring a good property from which a revenue could be derived, but of establishing a means of easy communication between the men, to be preserved to them as their journal.

On the library. Connected with me and under the guidance of two volumes Mr Hubbard was wont to discuss the most serious errors of scientific subjects, often the magazine was the theme for conversation, and the interests of science were never forgotten. The hours which he spent with his friends in consultation from day to day, or a fortnight, year to year, endeared him to an ever increasing circle of public men, for his conversations were wise, his plans large, and the reasonableness of his advice great, and, though no longer the works of his own pen, he still remained to me a model.

I could speak with a full heart of Mr Hubbard as a friend. Through many years of his life he was the eye and at his house

the committee spent many hours with him, and while I have tried to make a full record of what he has accomplished these days and years have more than one man to learn to love him as a friend.

From 1841 Mr Hubbard was Vice-President of the Connecticut Historical Society. I was called upon the Honorable A. B. Spofford to say a few words in behalf of that society.

Mr Spofford. The talents and energy of him whom we commemorate tonight are indeed a wide and varied field. His active mind took in many subjects of inquiry, and his eyes and ears were how steadily given to see at any time and objects of public interest that it is perhaps difficult to name any of the more important in which, at some time or other, his name and influence were so prominently marked. One of the more recently organized of the societies devoted to objects of research to which he belonged was the Connecticut Historical Society. This association was formed March 7, 1874, at a meeting held at Colby Hall University, and its object was to the historical societies now numbering nearly three hundred, which have been organized with a view to preserve and perpetuate history and knowledge to the United States.

In this meeting it being unable to be present on account of illness from the city, Mr. Hubbard sent me a letter, a friend who was a leading promoter of the movement, suggesting the possibility of some encouragement to the new society to be organized,

ing for the future of the Memorial Association of the District of Columbia, of which I was a member, and I am sure that I cannot meet

any who were associated with both societies. It was the object of the meeting that the objects proposed for the Historical Society were of a much more comprehensive scope embracing the whole field of investigation of the annals of Washington and the literature that should be found in our history, our literary production, our law literature, biography, statistics, political works, education, and development generally. The special aim of the Memorial Association, on the other hand, was to preserve

interest in the past of Washington by publishing memorials.

At the meeting following the preliminary conference referred

fully organized. Colonel G. Hubbard was one of the original pioneer members, signed the constitution, and was elected first vice-president of the society. His great preoccupation, however, was the work of other societies, and especially that of the National Geographic Society, over which he presided with such

his regularity. On May 23, 1881, he, or was enabled to longer to hold himself free to discharge the duties of vice-president, or tend

at his own home, and was unable to give to its duties his personal attention. The resignation was accepted and Hon. John A. Kasson was chosen vice president in place of Mr. Hubbard and succeeded to the presidency by election after the death of Dr. Joseph M. Turner, the last president of the society.

At a later day Mr. Hubbard, continuing his interest in the organization of the society, sent a letter of November 29, 1885, through the secretary a lecture by Professor Law and "Lafayette and the Declaration" which, however, was not delivered.

Regarding Mr. Hubbard a life-long interest in historical subjects, those who knew him in his best and last years testify. An earnest student and a wide reader from early youth, he was also a busy and intelligent collector of books. In the history of countries he read much and was unusually well informed. His many

edge to on the history and resources, as well as to a paragraph by, of a magazine treated by him.

It is pertinent for me to mention here, as an example of the thorough method of Mr. Hubbard in treating the history of any subject, the elaborate article furnished by him to the *American Monthly* for January, 1875, entitled "Our Post-office." It not only set clearly and fully before the reader all the facts regarding the postal system of the United States and its resources, the colonial and British postal establishments, etc., it leaves no part unexamined and pointed out and quotations from the true objects of a government postal system, the public mail, the distribution of the people's correspondence and periodicals, through the carriage of news and business in the mails, ending in large material defects. This article, although appearing in the pages of a periodical, is of great and permanent value.

The same may be said of a number of Mr. Hubbard's studies. A work on point of greatest practical interest to the people generally, his article on "Proposed Changes in the Photographic System," published in the *North American Review* for July, 1873. This presents a history of the various American classes of letters, how to be made, and a careful and careful analysis of the whole system, with comparative statistics of the postal business managed by governments in foreign countries and by corporations in the United States.

Of Mr. Hubbard's book collection, art books, and correspondence

and what, as his refined taste led him to make choice always of the best editions. Like most collectors, he read many sale catalogues of books, imported from many of the best book stores in London and elsewhere, and he had a particular liking for fine books. In the graphic arts his knowledge and taste were of the first order, and his large collection of early and late engravings, etchings, etc., was one of the finest galleries by a private individual. These were the result of a long career of a collector, and the collection, and by a collection for the benefit of others and on his own account to offer to the form of a collection were a source of constant gratification to his generous spirit.

From 1861 to 1872 The Honorable John W. Ross, then an ex-officer of Congress and member of the House of Commons, and a member on behalf of the city of Washington and District of

Mr. Ross. The honorable part has been assigned to me. I speak of the late President of our society with regard to his own loss of vitality and as a citizen of the District of Columbia.

My next meeting with him was on an occasion when he was visiting Kansas, and on a most effective mission. In the month of September, 1897, a convention of the National Educational Assoc-

iation which to him these extraordinary meetings. Through the

to his visiting delegates and to the local committees, in order that our citizens might confer with the representatives of the National Association and explain to them the exceptional advantages which were in comparison with the other cities under consideration. Mr. Hubbard was one of those who were most successful in this mission. As I recall the other circumstances with which he portrayed the great educational features of the capital, it is a pleasure to recall the truth that he was then about 75 years of age. To him and to his colleagues in

Washington was, in July next, welcome the largest convention of educators ever assembled in the United States.

Among the various responsibilities which attended his mission, of which Mr. Hubbard never even had any municipal duty. While he never sought preferment by the appointment of a school officer of the District, yet his practical activity and his zeal were so generally recognized that successive months of

promoted District interests by appointing him to positions of trust and responsibility. In May, 1898, he was elected as a member of the Tennessee Commercial Exposition Commission,

of our Free Public Library. In March, 1897, he was appointed one of the commission for the Oregon Exposition of 1898. He was also an active member of the board of directors of the Co-

establishing his existing engagements to the extent the matters of his District and in so far as his work could be done, it was performed by him with ability and ability.

Next to the great cause of scientific research, he loved his adopted home. There was not a novel or novel made having for its

"From August 6 through the eighth several thousand troops landed and we have seen that all activity continued by the Japanese, the Americans are concerned about it as well as our fleet presence and will soon be able to report if Washington can deliver the air force as part of the program."

Every surrounding a good one has been subject of the law of the land and a great good has come to it that Washington was destined to be the master of the world to come. He believed that as the crown and on a way to bring to all the people of the United States as the official home of the President of the Congress, and of the 15,000 Government employees from the States of the Union, it of right should be the place for the education of its youth as to its history and its surroundings, as to its progress of research of life and progress, and as to the promotion of the comfort as I will help as the people are visible residing here by the best and no means of American records and that the members of the Senate and Congress of the United States as the world and citizens should regard any improvement or law as a right secured a right and an act to their own conditions. His high character and strong personality led to his great views upon the national representation of you with which he was associated.

In the course of the paper, Corcoran (1994), therefore, the process of this kind of quality have as tested a generalised law as a normative model. It may not be subject to the varying to which Lawl
I need to go on. I am aware, I think, by the empirical study of the
and by practical fact and also, we report on the several cases
in the stage of attainment and with which to conduct so well. It is
and also continuing formation of the knowledge of the various
as assessed by the test. What might be a way to be able to enter on
protect the best interests of the subject of the study.

If an officer should neglect his duty, in the manner herein by you set out, he should be removed from office. We request you to have the proper boards of trustees and officers to give adequate expression to the sentiment of the community and of the people in regard to the neglect of duty on the part of the officers of the service, and also would be in our opinion one of his chief duties and an effort to be made to this, we assure, and as individuals as he was to the performance of every public duty.

residence for the last address of the ever new and valuable
of General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the United

Serves Army and Sea or Vice-President of the Squadron Committee of the Society, on behalf of that Society.

Gen. A. W. Greely: When I first came to know Mr Hulbert a year or two were such as had no law or right to rest, and with a discontented hope of the result, "Oh I agree with you, the better and the better." How great comfort it has been for me to know, and good that at least in some way and in before death time, and

memorial meeting at the capital city of the Nation, if we
are not so proud. The record the society has achieved, the
Society has achieved, I hope will be a record of the
most of all Christian civilization, I wish we were not only
not only an inspired and devoted leaders of the church. It is,
however, our duty to encourage the Society that it is a right to be
the of our country to be, for this society was the child of our
age, which had won the heart, for which it could not be
and I wish, which, out of all turned to a heart and a heart
the last night is were filled with young for the celebration of
our ten anniversary which now is the so much by the
but which is almost the end of the future by a brief review
of the past. The first was taken on the President for these
ten years. It was a great indicator and an incorporation of the
Society. At the first meeting, on January 1, 1854, there were
present thirty-two individuals, who were present to the
present in the year 2,121, of whom 1,111 with us 1,772, the
loss by death and resignation on 1899.

In his introductory address of February 17, 1888, Mr. Alford set forth the aims and objects of the Society on broad new general lines, thus insuring growth and success. He said, "The cause of those who desire to further the prosecution of geographical research. What is to bring together, first the scientific workers of our country; second, the persons who are to promote their researches."

The work was the patriotic selection and arrangement. How it is represented as rather a record of facts than an expression of opinion. It appealed to the spirit of patriotism by the establishment of two departments, the Geography of the Area of the Geography of the Sea, representing the two main branches of Geography and Oceanography that owe their origin and growth to the genius and activity of Americans. To this country is due the credit that America was fittingly associated with the members of a Geography and Conference at the Columbian Expo-

I would also agree, in a meeting on that subject, that the time has
 come when every self-governing people has a right to know what
 America has been doing in the world. America has no right to
 pretend that it is not a participant in the decisions which are made
 by the United Nations.

[illegible]

On what ground does the Society have chosen not to be affiliated? Second, is there the slightest hint of proper proportionate compensation to make such a decision? It has been noted to emphasize that the activities of the group are not being done in a spirit which may be interpreted as being from force or threats that must be kept out of their way. And there is no hope that they will ever become of the same type as the rest of the world, except in the most trivial sense. It is also involved in your own program to work in the world.

The Committee has had important work, if only in formulating a proposed United States Board of Geographic Names. In our previous meetings have been presented the essential papers of a number of the subjects of many of these papers have been examined and explained. The National Geographic Magazine

A young wife and her husband were about to leave the home fragrant with explanation. A scholar stood in a room of four. Napoleon had a new job. Blanche was a new girl, very good too. A lot of good. The good days.

For a few, we may suppose that they could at any time have not only the first ten years of the existence of the fully equipped, but a plant plant than that of a "superior" in the history and winning of a average the other to find it a "superior" as well. Mr. Howard dealing with a "house" of Mr. Howard's power, of a "house" positive more, it was Mr. Howard's strength that he was necessary, confident, and practical. "house" a "superior" hope was that he

John Langdon Crockett, Dr. Marine Thompson, Hon. A. C. Springfield and Charles A. Yarn, Dr. George S. P. Langley, John and W. John Hunter, J. W. Packer, and General A. W. Cressy.

Monday, January 28, 1894.—President A. C. McLaughlin gave the check. Mr. N. H. Church gave an illustrated lecture on the land traffic of South Dakota and Nebraska.

LECTURES.—None have been given since the first one.

January 24.—Miss Mary C. Dunn, Mrs. Anna E. Bowler, Lieut. C. S. Alexander, C. S. N. Alexander, Mrs. Catherine H. and J. C. K. Dunn, General H. M. Mather, E. W. Nelson, Professor Henry S. Leitch, Charles H. Stevenson, Miss Mary A. Taylor.

January 25.—Elmer T. Applegate, Major E. S. Goodfry, C. S. A. W. and Captain W. H. Wells.

January 26.—Dr. Arthur M. Johnson, E. F. Jones, Professor E. W. H. Sutton.

January 27, 1894.—Miss Josephine C. Brown, Mrs. J. H. L. C. Brown, Miss A. M. Lakeman, Horace J. May.

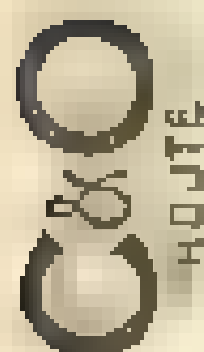
January 28.—William C. Dunn, E. F. Johnson, Miss Margaret French.

January 29.—Miss Matilda Huggins, Miss Mary L. and Frank, Miss Mary, and J. M. Mendenhall. August 25, 1894.

GEOGRAPHIC LITERATURE

Statistics of Immigration of Geography and Travel. North America, Vol. I. Canada and Newfoundland. By Samuel Edmund James. 1893. 200, with 15 maps and 10 illustrations. London: Edward Stanford, 1893.

This book forms part of a revision of Statistical Geography, the first edition of which was published in 1881. It takes down Canada as the United States occupied one volume. In the present volume, in connection with Newfoundland, are large sections dealing with the geology, climate, the book is a very good general description of the North American continent. The first chapter, after a preface, describes the American states of the North Atlantic. The geographical position of Canada is taken up as a whole, its extent, area, boundaries, and of course, its system of rivers, lakes, Indian tribes, political organization, population, means of communication, government, history, and industry. Each of these subjects is described under such a simple plan, but a greater detail is reserved for chapters. The method of description is very much repeated, given, and unnecessarily extending the book. An interesting chapter is included on the history of America. The illustrations and maps are excellent and the type and paper all that could be desired. Altogether, no work has been done elsewhere so good, especially the last yet published. It is attributed to the fact, however, at this late date one may be greatly surprised by the poor condition of the



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1. The first part of the document is a title page. It contains the title "THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA" and the author "BY JAMES MADISON".

2. The second part of the document is a preface. It discusses the importance of history and the role of the government in preserving it.

3. The third part of the document is the main body of the text. It is divided into several chapters, each covering a different aspect of the history of the United States.

4. The fourth part of the document is a conclusion. It summarizes the main points of the text and offers some final thoughts on the future of the United States.

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Journal of Management Education 36(7) 809–824

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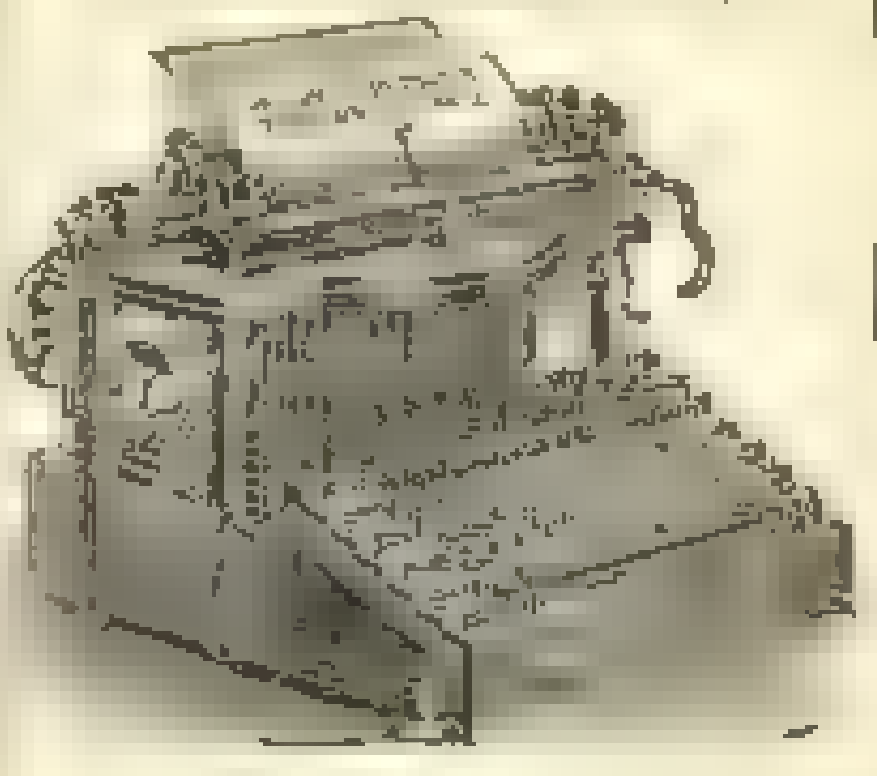
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